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號七廿百八第萬二第

日壹月三年丑乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau-mai	8.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.35	7.20
Shatin	9.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.45	7.30
Tai-po	9.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.55	7.40
Tai-po Market	9.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.05	7.50
Fanning	9.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	8.00
Shen-gahui	9.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.25	8.10
Shun-chun	9.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.35	8.20

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shun-chun	9.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.35	8.20
Shen-gahui	9.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.25	8.10
Fanning	9.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	8.00
Tai-po Market	9.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.05	7.50
Tai-po	9.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.55	7.40
Shatin	9.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.45	7.30
Yau-mai	8.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.35	7.20
Kowloon	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10
Yau-mai	8.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.35	7.20
Shatin	9.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.45	7.30
Tai-po	9.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.55	7.40
Tai-po Market	9.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.05	7.50
Fanning	9.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	8.00
Shen-gahui	9.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.25	8.10
Shun-chun	9.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.35	8.20

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shun-chun	9.50	9.25	11.40	13.10	2.25	5.45	6.35	8.20
Shen-gahui	9.40	9.15	11.30	13.00	2.15	5.35	6.25	8.10
Fanning	9.30	9.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	6.15	8.00
Tai-po Market	9.20	8.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	6.05	7.50
Tai-po	9.10	8.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	5.55	7.40
Shatin	9.00	8.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	5.45	7.30
Yau-mai	8.50	8.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	5.35	7.20
Kowloon	8.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.25	7.10

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Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	8.40	11.30	2.25	5.00	5.00
Shen-gahui	8.50	11.40	2.35	5.10	5.10
Shatin	9.00	11.50	2.45	5.20	5.20
Tai-po	9.10	12.00	2.55	5.30	5.30
Tai-po Market	9.20	12.10	3.05	5.40	5.40
Fanning	9.30	12.20	3.15	5.50	5.50
Shen-gahui	9.40	12.30	3.25	6.00	6.00
Shun-chun	9.50	12.40	3.35	6.10	6.10

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	8.40	11.30	2.25	5.00	5.00
Shen-gahui	8.50	11.40	2.35	5.10	5.10
Shatin	9.00	11.50	2.45	5.20	5.20
Tai-po	9.10	12.00	2.55	5.30	5.30
Tai-po Market	9.20	12.10	3.05	5.40	5.40
Fanning	9.30	12.20	3.15	5.50	5.50
Shen-gahui	9.40	12.30	3.25	6.00	6.00
Shun-chun	9.50	12.40	3.35	6.10	6.10

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BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.

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Slowly but surely the efficiency which is aimed at in the factories is being introduced into the commercial offices, and more and more the necessity of keeping a strict account of costings and "overheads" as applied to the clerical staffs of all business houses administered on modern lines is being appreciated. In no other way can the extraordinary interest taken in the Business Efficiency Exhibition, which was held recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, be explained.

WONDERFUL MACHINES.

The purpose of the exhibition was explained at the opening ceremony by Mr. Thomas Dixon (President of the Office Appliances Trades Association). "It was," he said, publicly to demonstrate how, by making the office the most efficient part of the organisation, business could be done on a greater scale, more accurately, more speedily, with far less material and physical effort, and, most important of all, with a great saving of expenditure. Over £3,000,000 capital was invested in the companies represented by the association, and all the results of their research work, of their discoveries, and of their accumulated knowledge and experience was offered free for the asking to every visitor to the exhibition. Although the chief work of the association was the promotion of similar exhibitions in London and in the provinces, it dealt with the common problems of its members, and had thereby improved the working conditions of the whole trade. Its educational work, however, was in no way limited merely to the promotion of exhibitions, and included weekly lectures delivered to teachers on commercial subjects at the London Chamber of Commerce, and the London County Council establishments, so that those teachers could in turn impart the knowledge of their appliances to their innumerable pupils. The present exhibition he claimed to be the greatest assembly of office appliances ever shown in any one building. By the use of those appliances principals and executives could guide and control their undertakings with greater ease, with greater driving power, and with greater profit. As an illustration, one machine would do the work of twelve people, another machine would gather and tabulate detailed information in five minutes which would take an army of clerks three months to prepare. Accounts and balance-sheets, which were proverbially signed four times or six months in arrears, could with one accounting and tabulating machine be kept right up to date. Letters which used to go out at the rate of twenty-five a day could now go out at the rate of 25,000 a day if necessary, and each have the appearance of being individually typed and personally signed. Letters could be dictated to a dictating machine at a speed which could not be taken down by the average shorthand clerk.

In calling upon Lord Burnham to declare the exhibition open Mr. Dixon said the great paper over which his lordship presided had long been known for its interest in philanthropy, and that might be taken as embodying family traditions. Lord Burnham was always willing and ready to help forward any cause which had for its aim the public good. (Hear, hear.) Only recently he was publicly entertained for his magnificent work in connection with the Advertising Convention, which had for its object the increase of trade. Now he had come to the aid of the association, which had the same object in view. "It would be impossible for me," he continued, "to tell of Lord Burnham's achievements in practically every walk of life, in all of which he has been a shining light, loved and respected by all men. One of the best things I have heard said about Lord Burnham was that Lord Burnham is as true and reliable as The Daily Telegraph itself. (Cheers.) What higher praise could be given? If any of you have ever stood in The Daily Telegraph office towards midnight, as I have done, at that tense moment when vitally important news comes over the wires and have seen the marvellously swift manner in which it is handled, seen the gigantic machines as the complete paper is being turned out at an almost incredible speed, you would better understand what efficiency and modern appliances mean. Without these modern appliances The Daily Telegraph could not be what it is—the most up-to-date, and the most influential paper in the world. My one concluding remark is that, if business firms would only realise it, the same tense conditions as prevail in The Daily Telegraph offices are in other offices, although they are not so strikingly apparent. Those firms which are equipped with the latest appliances always find themselves equal to these tense moments, and ready to cope with them to the best advantage, whereas those firms which are not so equipped fall behind. That is a sound, indisputable fact, the moral of which I leave with you to reflect upon." (Cheers.)

"BRAIN PLACE OF BUSINESS."

Lord Burnham, in declaring the exhibition open, said he did so with pleasure because, as one whose life's business had been dealing in news and a newspaper, he realised how important it was that their offices should be equipped and conducted with all the advantages that the best appliances and the best methods could afford. In looking at their costing sheets, they should take care that what they saved in the machine-rooms and foundries was not wasted on the desks and behind the counters. A novelist not long dead had said "The universe is full of magnificent things, patiently waiting for our wits to grow sharper." That epigram had been pathetically true of the time-honoured customs of British business. When they talked of the City they were thinking of the City, and that was the City of London. The City rightly prided itself upon its age-long traditions, but its very pride had been its undoing in the adoption of new and better ways of doing its business, and it had been wont in the past to label all the devices for saving time and for substituting the regularity of the machine for the clumsiness of hand-labour as un-English and, worst of all, as American dodges. In fact, one might have thought that the short-circuiting of office routine by the triumph of ingenuity was a crime

against the Constitution and a disturbance of the established order of the Creation. He was far from saying that by any machinery, however elaborate and up-to-date, they could do away with the need of a good staff or dispense with human initiative or human discretion. Those things might be overdone. A good stick might be a bad crutch, and the best of systems might be a hard and even an unprofitable taskmaster. (Hear, hear.) Intricate mechanics might be asked to do what ought to be done by mental arithmetic, and the memory might be atrophied by perpetual reliance on the file. Like everything else that was best in life, good business methods depended on the right choice, and the right use of suitable appliances. The art of selection, like all other arts, was the art of selection. That was not to say that every business depended wholly upon its office arrangements, but he did say that most businesses were what their brains made them. The office was the brain place of the business, and in any business that was adequately organised the light and leading ought to radiate from the office to all its departments and concerns. (Hear, hear.)

TO GET BETTER RESULTS.

It was hoped that employers and managers would find in the exhibition the ways and means of obtaining better results, and of saving unnecessary expense. In order to demonstrate its usefulness, it was hoped to show how the daily routine could be performed at greater speed and with greater accuracy. As one who gave a good deal of time to the educational work of the country, he was glad to note that during the last two winter sessions, at the suggestion of the London Chamber of Commerce, a series of lectures by members of the association who could speak with authority, each in his own line, had been given for teachers of commercial subjects under the London County Council and the London Chamber of Commerce, and the handbook issued by the association would be used as the basis of their examinations. That was an important link in the course of training young men and women for business careers in the technical knowledge of their craft, which ought to be of solid value from the standpoint of national efficiency. Two thousand business students had been invited to visit the exhibition, and to attend a lecture on modern office methods, and prizes and diplomas would be awarded on the essays sent in subsequently. The attempts made to link up all the activities and ideas of business efficiency with the principles of intelligent co-operation and enlightened self-interest, were worthy of the support and sympathy of business men throughout the country.

Business, concluded Lord Burnham, was a very different thing now from what it was in the nineteenth century. It had taken its place as the determining factor of our national well-being, and it ranked at least on an equality with the learned professions, as the proof and potentiality of our national ability. He invited them to contrast the difference in the assessment of success, as between the estimate of to-day and the estimate of early Victorian days. They would recollect Mr. Jones Chuzzlewit's words "Here's the rule for bargains: do other men, for they would do you; that's the true business precept." Now we ought to say, and he believed it, "Do the best for other men, as they would do for you; that's the only business precept." That was what they were trying to do by virtue of that remarkable display and demonstration. (Hear, hear.) The chairman had been good enough to pay a high compliment to his own office on the score of efficiency, and he was, however, afraid that in the business methods, as distinct from the mechanical branches, they were not quite up to date, and what was true of his own office was true of many another. He hoped that all the heads of firms and heads of departments who could do so would spare the time to visit the exhibition and see that human ingenuity had devised to facilitate the course of business affairs, and to assist mightily, as he believed it was possible to do, to their prosperity and their effectiveness. (Cheers.)

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USURERS' £20,000 FUND. TO FIGHT PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Mr. S. R. Wells, Conservative M.P. for Bedford, has introduced in the House of Commons a Bill, which was one of 33 private members' Bill formally read a first time recently, to prohibit advertising and circularising by registered money lenders, but owing to his position of twenty-ninth in the ballot it is improbable that time will be available for the measure.

Other M.P.s are preparing to assist in securing the drafting and passage of Lord Carson's Bill in the House of Lords and are also getting into touch with the Home Secretary.

They feel that the best method of procedure may not be by the inquiries of a Select Committee, and that more useful action could be taken by private investigation of cases and the drafting of a Bill to safeguard the public. An inquiry, it is feared, may give an opportunity to the offenders to change their methods before legislative action can be taken.

SIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Meanwhile, the money-lenders are mobilising.

Their protection society has met in London and launched a fund to be used in fighting any Bill that may be put before Parliament.

At the meeting nearly £20,000 was collected or promised, and agents of the society in the provinces have been instructed to secure subscriptions. Sums ranging from £250 to £1,000 were subscribed by individual members of the society who attended the meeting.

An official of the society, who has on former occasions gleaned private information in regard to measures concerning money-lenders which have been introduced in the House of Commons, reported that the feeling of the House is such that a Bill to restrict or control money-lenders' activities would undoubtedly be passed. But if the Government did not afford special facilities there ought not to be great difficulty in wrecking the measure.

GO PER CENT. PROPOSAL.

It was mentioned that the cost of wrecking a Bill would be enormous, but it was argued that so much was at stake that no amount of money would be too much to spend.

The money-lenders believe that if Lord Carson's Bill reaches the House of Commons a committee of inquiry will be set up. They propose, in that event, to suggest that if the Bill be passed a flat rate interest of 50 per cent. per annum should be allowed as "fair and reasonable."

In the meantime every effort will be made to minimise the unfavourableness of any official report which may be drawn up.

Their greatest anxiety at the moment is caused by their complete ignorance of the real nature of the Bill which is being prepared by Lord Carson.

"LOVABLE AND CUNNING"

CLERGYMAN TALKS OF CHINESE CHARACTER.

Representatives of the Church, the Law, and the Stage met at the President's table at a recent luncheon of the Portico Club and Southsea Rotary Club, when the Rev. C. E. Spencer, formerly Sub-Dan of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, was entertained.

China, said Mr. Spencer, has an area of some 5,000,000 square miles, and is inhabited by the most extraordinary people on earth. They are most charming, able, cunning and simple, and he did not know of any other nation which embraced so many characteristics as are to be found in the Chinese. The first thing one ought to consider is the situation as it comes to us through the papers. We read day after day of the perpetual changes in Government circles—a not uncommon thing in Governments of to-day; but in China they seem to be more accentuated. China is going through a re-birth. The trouble has arisen through the decay of their former religion, and the form of government now is in the extreme.

Economically, said the speaker at a later stage of his address, it is of interest to study the position of the foreigner in China. It is possible that the position is going to change. Hitherto the foreigner has been an economic middle-man, the introducer of the Chinese to the Western market; and has been largely indispensable; but during recent times it would seem that that situation is changing. This is partly because the Chinese is building his own factories and largely supplying his own needs, and it looks as if there will be less and less for the foreigner to do there. There is no doubt that the Chinese is an adept at accommodating himself to all sorts of possible circumstances which may arise, and that very quickly.

FRENCH INCOME TAX.

2s. IN THE £ ON INCOMES OF £1,250.

Means of tracking down the tax dodgers kept the French Chamber sitting till midnight last night. It was decided that in cases where taxpayers do not produce definite proof of the source of their income the authorities will have the right to fix the amount payable in accordance with the "visible signs" of their wealth.

Over and above the fixed taxation on share dividends and rentals, the income tax for next year was fixed as follows:

Annual Income	Tax in the £
£125	0s. 6d.
£1,250	2s. 0d.
£2,500	4s. 0d.
£12,500 and upwards	12s. 0d.

It was also decided to increase taxes on the transfer of houses which are valued at more than £2,000.



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Hongkong and Shanghai	Bank	£1,250 nom.
Union Insurance	£1,250 nom.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance	£1,250 nom.	
Union Insurance	£1,250 nom.	
Underwriters	£1,250 nom.	
Douglas Steamships	£1,250 nom.	
H.K. & M. Steamships	£1,250 nom.	
"Star" Ferries	£1,250 nom.	
Whampoa	£1,250 nom.	
China Sugar	£1,250 nom.	
Malacca	£1,250 nom.	
Langkat (combined)	£1,250 nom.	
Kowloon Wharves	£1,250 nom.	
Whampoa Docks	£1,250 nom.	
Shanghai Docks	£1,250 nom.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	£1,250 nom.	
Hongkong Land	£1,250 nom.	
Hongkong Estate	£1,250 nom.	
Ewo Mills	£1,250 nom.	
Shanghai Cottons	£1,250 nom.	
Oriental	£1,250 nom.	
Cement (combined)	£1,250 nom.	
China Lights (combined)	£1,250 nom.	
Providents	£1,250 nom.	
Dairy Farms	£1,250 nom.	
Electric	£1,250 nom.	
H.K. Ropes (combined)	£1,250 nom.	
Tramways	£1,250 nom.	
Watsons	£1,250 nom.	
Peak Tram (old)	£1,250 nom.	
Hongkong Wharves	£1,250 nom.	

b—buyers; s—sellers; so—sales.

CINEMA NOTES.

ODONET THEATRE.

Many huge sets were erected for the photodrama, "Rupert of Hentzau," which opens at the Queen's Theatre to-day, and of these the representation of one of Europe's most noted cathedrals was by far the largest. It measured almost three hundred and seventeen feet in length and covered the entire width of the famous stage six on the United studio lot. The photography is excellent, and over one hundred thousand dollars of lighting equipment was used in illuminating the big sets and street scenes. In fact, "Rupert of Hentzau" actually cost so close to five hundred thousand dollars to produce that it could hardly be called an exaggeration if set at the final total of over half a million.

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are aware that whenever a big stage success has been transferred bodily to the screen with the original cast, a delightful picture has resulted. One has but to recall "Potash and Perlmutter," "Way Down East," "Disraeli," to realise the truth of this. "Tiger Rose" is one more triumphant vindication of the rule that a good play, well cast always makes a good picture!

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TO-MORROW, April 4th, at 9.15 p.m.

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SHANGHAI SENSATION.

BARRISTER IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

ALLEGED FORGED BANK NOTES.

In H.B.M. Police Court at Shanghai, on March 28th, before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate), Lawrence K. Kentwell, barrister-at-law, practising in Shanghai, was committed for trial in the Higher Court on charges of possessing and uttering forged banknotes of the Bank of Communications, as enabled by our correspondent at the time.

In giving his decision, reserved from Thursday at the close of the case for the prosecution, conducted by Mr. R. N. Macleod, on behalf of the Crown Advocate, the Magistrate addressed the defendant as follows:—

"At the last hearing I had an opportunity to read the depositions taken from witnesses in this case, and I have decided to frame, as I intimated to you then, two charges."

"The charges that I have framed against you, Lawrence K. Kentwell, are that you, on March 18th, 1925, without lawful authority or excuse, did have in your custody or possession forged banknotes purporting to be notes of the Bank of Communications, knowing the same to be forgeries contrary to the Forgery Act of 1913, Section 4; and further, that on the same day the said Lawrence K. Kentwell did utter forged banknotes knowing the same to be forgeries and with intent to defraud, contrary to the Forgery Act of 1913, Section 6. Do you wish to say anything in answer to these charges, Kentwell? You are not obliged to say anything, but I warn you that anything you may say may be taken down and used as evidence against you."

"I have nothing to say, your Honour," replied the defendant in a most agitated manner, "except that I am absolutely innocent of the charge brought against me. It is a most absurd charge, and I reserve my defence."

The Magistrate: Do you desire to call any witnesses?—Not now, sir.

The Magistrate: Then I commit you to take your trial before a judge and jury in the Higher Court on a day which will be appointed later.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. K. E. Newman (Counsel for defence): Your Honour, I make my formal application for bail. It is perfectly true that the defendant reserves his defence. There is no need for me to explain the reasons to your Honour, but the fact that the defence is reserved is no reason why you should refuse to grant bail, also having regard to the circumstances, the defendant's position, and the fact that he has already been on bail, and your Honour cannot try this case yourself. On February 15th, 1924, your Honour granted bail in a similar case, that of Rex v. Sadhara Singh.

His Honour: I remember the case, and I have already stated, earlier in the proceedings, that I was inclined to bail where possible. What have you to say, Mr. Macleod?

Mr. Macleod: All the circumstances are before your Honour. It seems to me that on the evidence which has been given and the framing of two such charges, in the absence of any explanation at all by the accused, and the gravity of the charges, I cannot urge anything more of a special nature.

His Honour: Would it hamper the prosecution in the Upper Court if I grant bail, or is there any reason to believe that the defendant will not appear when he is called?—There is no special ground, your Honour.

His Honour: The charges involve a sentence in the first instance of 14 years' imprisonment, and in the second life imprisonment. I feel, however, disposed to grant bail after looking at all the circumstances. Before there was a special reason for refusing bail at the time of Kentwell's arrest, but that does not seem to exist now. I realize the gravity of the charge, but I am reluctant to refuse bail. This is a case wherein I have discretionary powers, and I propose to allow the accused the same bail as before—two sureties of \$5,000 each from responsible British subjects, and one in his own name, of a like amount.

The case then closed.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT. SETTLEMENT STILL NOT IN SIGHT IN HUNAN.

The Asiatic News Agency of Peking says: General Chao Heng Ti, Governor of Hunan, has wired to the Waichiaoju urging the settlement of the Sino-Japanese incident which occurred on June 1st, 1923, at Changsha, when some radical Chinese students were killed and others wounded by Japanese marines in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott in Hunan province. General Chao says that owing to China's internal political instability, Mr. Yang, the Foreign Commissioner of Hunan, returned to Changsha last year from Peking without accomplishing anything and that he has been informed by the Japanese Consul at Changsha that this case will be settled simultaneously with all other pending Sino-Japanese problems by the organization of a "Sino-Japanese" Commission whose members will be appointed by the Waichiaoju and the Japanese Legation. In order to prevent any serious demonstration on the part of the Chinese people on June 1st this year, which is the second anniversary of the incident, Governor Chao urges that there should be no further delay on the part of the Peking Government and the Japanese Legation to organize the proposed Sino-Japanese Commission as many petitions have been received from all classes of the Hunan people demanding the settlement of the case as soon as possible. As an alternative, General Chao suggests that the Tokyo Government be requested to authorize the Japanese Consul at Changsha to take up the case with the Foreign Commissioner at Changsha, so that an amicable settlement may speedily be reached, and friendly Sino-Japanese relations strengthened.

LOCAL SPORT.

H.V.D.C. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

At a meeting held at the H.V.D.C. Headquarters, the following Committee was elected to deal with the Volunteer Sports meeting which was proposed should be held on White Monday, June 1st:—Lieut. S. J. Jordain, M.C. (Chairman); Capt. R. Melville Smith, M.B.E. (Engineer Company); 2nd-Lieut. H. E. D. Adams (Scottish Company); Corps-Sergeant-Major H. Westlake, D.C.M.; C.S.M. W. H. Edmonds; C.S.M. A. M. Thornhill (Reserve Company); Pte. L. D. McNicoll (Scottish Company); Pte. A. C. I. Bowker (No. 1 Platoon); Pte. V. Goulborn (Armoured Cars); Spr. G. R. Maskell (Engineer Company); Lea. Cpl. D. E. Western (Engineer Company); Corpl. E. J. R. Mitchell (Hon. Secretary).

Representatives from the Mounted Infantry, Machine Gunners and Artillery Company, were not present, but O.C.'s of these Units were asked to send one representative each for these Units to a later meeting.

The first business after fixing the date for this meeting was the question of choice of ground, and after due deliberation the Honorary Secretary was asked to try and obtain the H.K.F.C. ground at Happy Valley. Failing this the next ground to be applied for was the Kowloon Cricket Club ground, and the third alternative the Polo ground. The following events were decided on with points as undernoted:—

Events	1st	2nd	3rd
100 yards	3	2	1
220 yards	3	2	1
440 yards	3	2	1
880 yards	3	2	1
1 mile	3	2	1
3 miles	3	2	1
120 yards hurdles	3	2	1
High jump	3	2	1
Long jump	3	2	1
Relay	4	2	1
Tug of war	4	2	1
Sack race	NIL		
Three-legged race	NIL		
Throwing the cricket ball	3	2	1
Obstacle race	3	2	1
50 yards blind race	NIL		
Putting the shot	3	2	1
Football 6 aside	4	2	1

For the relay race each Unit will be entitled to send in one team of four men, the first two to run 220 yards, the third man to run a quarter of a mile and fourth man half a mile.

With regard to six aside football, it was arranged that all matches be played at Headquarters, that only Association Rules should apply, i.e., goals only should count, in place of the laid down rules for six a side matches where corners, etc., count points. Hockey goals to be used and a hockey circle drawn in each goal area. Only one man in the team will be allowed to handle the ball in this hockey circle area. Duration of play to be 10 minutes each way, with a further 5 minutes each way in the event of a draw. These matches are to be played off and completed before June 1st.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF COLONY AT V.R.C.

Ng Sze Cheung had little difficulty in defeating C. N. Tsang by 200-125, in the second round of the billiards championship of the Colony, in a game played at the V.R.C. last night.

HIGHEST BREAKS.

The highest breaks were:—
Ng Sze Cheung: 92, 55, 21, 29, 29, 49,
22, 21, 27, 21,
C. N. Tsang: 22, 19, 18, 17, 16, 14,
14, 22.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. EAST SURREYS RES.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club Reserves in their League fixture with the Surrey Reserves tomorrow, on the Club ground at 3 p.m.:—F. Angus, D. Lyon (capt.), E. Hanlon, P. Richmond, E. Ramon, S. H. Garrod, B. Bell, A. Ferguson, B. O. Hill, E. A. Robert, and J. Dixon. Reserve: J. Douglas.

CHANG'S RUSSIAN TROOPS. ALL "NATURALISED CHINESE CITIZENS."

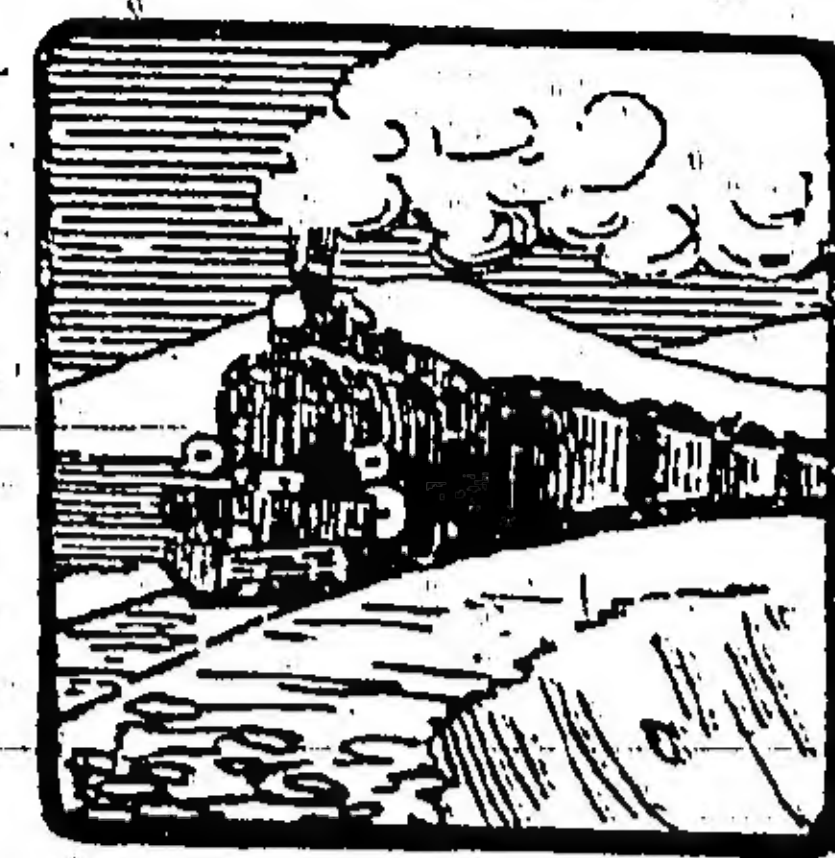
With reference to the Russians in his army, General Chang Chung Tsang, Commander-in-Chief of the Fengtien army in Kiangsu, has informed the Government that all the 4,000 Russians were recruited in Hailar and other parts of North Manchuria and that they have nothing to do with the White Russian guards in Shanghai or other parts of China. Furthermore, previous to their enlistment, all the Russians had become naturalized as Chinese subjects and were now, therefore, amenable to Chinese laws. General Chang adds that it will be wrong for the Soviet Ambassador to call these Russian soldiers Soviet subjects any longer. According to a Nanking despatch, all the 4,000 Russians as well as two brigades of Chinese troops have been transferred to Hanchowfu where they will remain until further orders from Mukden.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

A press communiqué a few days ago announced that Sir William Manning, Governor of Ceylon, would leave the island on the termination of his tenure of office by the s.s. Yorkshire, which was due to sail from Colombo on April 1st.

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SHANGHAI OPIUM CASE.

COURT AWAITING WORD FROM PEKING.

Yih Tsung Woo, who was recently remanded in connection with the Canton Road opium case on a charge of disposing of certain opium, the property of Messrs. N. E. B. Ezra and G. Dadanashville, obtained by unlawful means, appeared in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on March 27th, before Mr. Martin and Magistrate Kuan.

Mr. G. E. Bodeley appeared on behalf of the Police and Messrs. Fischer, Fishman and du Pac de Marsouilles appeared for complainants. Mr. Bodeley outlined the case brought by Mr. Ezra who alleged that defendant stole a large quantity of opium from which resulted a civil and a criminal action. Part IV of the petition Counsel read before the Court which stated that 180 cases of opium had been removed from a Japanese steamer bound from Vladivostok for a Turkish port. The damages claimed by complainants were to the extent of \$1,296,000.

The criminal charge brought by Mr. Ezra was held up by the question of nationality. The question as counsel understood it was submitted to a higher authority and he did not expect that the Court would announce the position that day.

Referring to Mr. Ezra's nationality, Counsel said that if an agreement had been reached between the Spanish and Turkish Governments he did not see how that agreement could be confirmed without the consent of the Chinese Government. If that were so all that would be necessary would be an agreement between

Russia and another Government and all Russian subjects would become privileged to enjoy extraterritorial rights.

With regard to the present case the Assessor said he would order a remand for two weeks by which time he hoped to have a reply from Peking. Whether the case should be tried as a private or as a police prosecution could not be decided at this juncture. As this case had aroused considerable interest and had been widely reported he thought it fair to the Spanish Consul to state that one of the greatest difficulties encountered by the Mixed Court in the administration of justice was the registration of Chinese subjects in foreign Consulates but as far as the Spanish Consulate was concerned that Court had no ground for complaint in that matter. The only case coming to his notice since he had been Assessor in the Court was one in which a Chinese subject had been arrested and had produced a certificate of registration granted by the Spanish Consulate. When the police officer who effected the arrest took the accused to the Spanish Consulate the latter refused to take jurisdiction and impounded the certificate.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

The four men and one woman who are charged in connection with the Homutun robbery were again remanded by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, Inspector Andrew made an application for the confiscation of a revolver found on the pathway near Austin Road. Mr. E. W. Hamilton made the necessary order.

ILLEGAL POISONS CHARGE. CASE AGAINST INDIAN ENDED.

The case in which Hakim Kasim Bux, of the Indian Mosque, was charged with practising medicine without a permit, and with the illegal possession of poisons, was concluded before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. Whyte-Smith appeared for the Crown and Mr. Easley Zeilyn, barrister-at-law, was for the defence.

In delivering his address to the Court for the defence, Mr. Zeilyn spoke for over an hour. He said the Hakim was charged on two counts under Ordinance 9 of 1916 with having practised medicine without a permit and with illegal possession of poisons contrary to section 8, between various dates. He proposed to deal with these charges in their converse order. On the second charge, therefore, he submitted there should be no conviction, and that it would be actually dangerous to convict, first because of the inherent impossibilities in the case and secondly because of the inherent improbabilities. The evidence was first of all suspicious because of the similarity in the stories of the witnesses for the prosecution. On the first charge, he should submit, on the statements he would put before His Worship, that there could be no conviction in this case.

Referring to the inherent impossibilities of the case, Mr. Zeilyn spoke of the taking of arsenic by one of the witnesses in the case, and asked if it was possible for a man to take a powder containing 96 per cent. of pure arsenic twice a day for six days without feeling any effects. The story of this witness was grossly exaggerated. If they had to rely on the evidence of that person it would have to be admitted that it was an inherent impossibility. They had had no other evidence before the Court on this matter. This was the only person who was supposed to have taken powder containing 96 per cent. of arsenic. It was taken twice a day for six days and the person felt no ill effect from taking it. Dealing with the inherent improbabilities of the case, Mr. Zeilyn asked who were the people who were concerned in the case. They were the servants of shipping companies, watchmen, etc., people obtaining low wages, very low wages, who had to live on those wages and had families to keep in India who were dependent upon them. Yet these were the people who were brought there to say that they said the Hakim gave sums, apart from his usual fee of 50 cents varying from 313 up to 350 in one instance.

INHERENT IMPOSSIBILITY.

In one case, if the evidence was true, the Hakim received the whole of one man's month's wages. He submitted this was an inherent improbability. He asked His Worship to wipe that out of the evidence, which could be entirely disbelieved. These people were Indians and in nearly every case had consulted an Hakim before, and were accustomed to giving 50 cents for two rupees for it. Yet they came there and said they gave the Hakim \$13, \$15 and \$30 in addition to the fee of 50 cents. He submitted that this was so inherently improbable that he was justified in asking His Worship to look upon this evidence with suspicion. It seemed that the only explanation, that could be offered was that it was a story that had been learned by rote and stereotyped to be used by them all.

Another curious coincidence in the case was that every man, no matter what he had, whether it was weakness, stomach trouble, or another disease which he would not mention, all suffered with it in the month of November. He said this was a story concocted at one time in order to serve the purpose. Referring to the meeting that was said to have been held at the residence of Abbas Khan, Mr. Zeilyn said they had had all the evidence of the meeting, and he asked His Worship to say that for the purpose of this case one witness, if he was a credible one, was all he required.

Would Abbas Khan if he called the meeting to concoct the story to convict the Hakim, have called to that meeting any person other than those on whom he could absolutely rely to do his bidding. Abbas Khan was a gentleman who did not scruple apparently to get people into trouble through his malevolent nature. He hoped that one result of this case would be that the competent authorities would restrict Mr. Abbas Khan's activities in the future to the providing of fodder for mules and not a procession of witnesses to the police court.

ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. Zeilyn then went on to analyse the evidence given by the various witnesses during the case for the prosecution. Coming to the second charge, that of being in illegal possession of poisons, Mr. Zeilyn said they knew that there was found among the 41 articles taken away by the police, two, or at the outside three, things, that contained poisons. Mr. Zeilyn went on to deal with the law on this subject and quoted several cases which, he declared, had a bearing on the case. He also dealt with the Ordinance governing the question. This section was a penal section, and a penal act had always to be construed strictly against crime. The section said that no person should have in his possession for import, export, sale or supply, any poisons, or open his shop for compounding or dispensing poisons, unless he was authorised under the Ordinance to do so. Who were the persons allowed to do this? They were the pharmaceutical chemists. No other person was allowed to do those things but an authorised and registered pharmaceutical chemist. But that did not prevent anyone from keeping poisons for his own use, provided they did not belong in the class of unregistered pharmaceutical chemists and import, export, sell, supply

(Continued on next column).

CORRESPONDENCE. A CHINESE ART GALLERY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—It has been for many years, a crying complaint that no proper Chinese Art Gallery exists in China or the Far East. And, it is said that the Tokyo Earthquake has destroyed the few genuine Chinese masterpieces, which Japan once possessed and treasured.

Having been a collector for over thirty years from North, South and Central China, I am now willing to loan for public exhibition in Hongkong, a collection of 300 priceless Chinese paintings (masterpieces) of the "Tang," "Song," "Yuan," "Ming" and "Ching" dynasties, provided a building can be found to house them, and shall be glad to welcome the friendly co-operation and support of some public-spirited Chinese, Japanese, European or American philanthropists, who sympathise with the ancient Art and Civilization of China.

What is the use of all our earthly treasures and millions, when one contemplates old age and death? Rather let us benefit the people and posterity of all nations.

I dare say that such an Art Gallery would be of international importance, and an attraction to Art lovers and historians of the whole civilized world.

Hoping my offer will be favourably received.—Yours truly,

TSE TSAN TAI.

c/o Comptroller Department,
Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 2nd, 1925.

TALE OF 5300 OPIUM PIPE. CURIO DEALER DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a charge of receiving an ivory opium pipe, valued at \$300, knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, was withdrawn against Lau Chai Hong, master of a curio shop at No. 73A, Queen's Road, on the application of Mr. T. B. Rennett.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the defence, stated that he understood that the complainant, who personally knew the defendant, wished to withdraw the charge. The defendant was well known in the Colony, having carried on business for 20 years. He bought the pipe for \$50 and exposed the article for sale at \$150.

Mr. Rennett said that, while he did not press the charge, at the time the pipe was stolen, other articles were taken, and if the man who sold the pipe to the defendant was traced, the other things might also be recovered.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

or compound poisons. If the police of Hongkong were to search everyone's house and take proceedings against everyone who had any poison in their house, the police courts would be full and the magistrates multiplied and sitting in battalions. A competent pharmaceutical chemist who was in possession of poisons and was not registered and imported, exported, sold or supplied poisons, was committing a breach of the Ordinance.

After quoting further cases emphasising his point, Mr. Zeilyn said: On these grounds I ask in respect of the first charge that your Worship acquit the defendant, because of the suspiciousness of the evidence put before you; and in the second case I submit that the law has no application to the defendant and that he is not the person in the contemplation of the Ordinance and therefore should be acquitted.

REPLY FOR CROWN.

In his reply, Mr. Whyte-Smith for the Crown, said if the defendant was to be acquitted on the charge of practising medicine, His Worship would have to entirely disbelieve the five Crown witnesses who went to him and obtained medicine. His Worship was asked to disbelieve them entirely on the evidence of Ahmed Khan, who went about talking of poisons and was not registered and imported, exported, sold or supplied poisons, was committing a breach of the Ordinance. He thought it was a significant fact that although they had heard many suggestions about this meeting, Ahmed Khan was the only one who had been able to give them any evidence of it and he was only able to say he was there for a short time and could not say much about it.

With regard to the other charge of possession of the poisons, he did not see how the defendant could be acquitted unless His Worship could say that in some mysterious way someone entered his room at the Mosque and not only left medicines, but put the drugs into the bottles. He submitted there was not the slightest suspiciousness about the fees charged. Most doctors charged the same rate. It had been suggested that it was suspicious that all the witnesses should have gone to the Hakim in November. If the Hakim was a well-known doctor, he submitted that he would have a large number of patients. He submitted that the word possession in the Ordinance applied to everyone. The law in Hongkong was much more strict than it was at Home. It was a dangerous thing, he submitted, for a man to have in his possession a supply of poisons.

This concluded the case and His Worship said he would remand defendant and reserve his judgment, which would not be given until late in this month.

SLAVERY. DISGUISED AND UNDISGUISED. LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

At the University last night, Professor J. Smith delivered the last of his series of psychological lectures, the concluding lecture being on "Slavery disguised and undisguised."

The lecturer said that Anatole France, one of the greatest of French authors, had written a novel dealing with the execution of the founder of the Christian religion by his contemporaries, where he gives the reason why they executed him. One of the characters in the story cannot understand why the people executed one, who had done so much for them. Another character in the book replies that they had done it because they did not want liberty. This, said the lecturer, was only too true, and showed that amongst men there existed the will to enslave and to be enslaved.

Western culture or civilization had been founded on slavery, so too that of the Near East, of India and Babylon. In Babylon, there were a large number of slaves for every freeman, and yet the Babylonian system was said to be noted for its equity. In Ancient Greece and Rome, nine-tenths of the people had no justice, in each place there being five slaves for every freeman. The agricultural industry of Italy was then wholly worked by slaves. In these countries, up to the 5th century, there existed a class of people who had no right and no enjoyment. But, because these men were the property of their master, it behooved the latter to keep them in a fit condition and have them live as long as possible.

A system of slavery also existed in European countries, between 1830 and 1845, when children at the age of 10 worked for 16 hours a day and slept on the factory floor so as to begin work early in the morning. Such customs had existed in all countries where freedom had been laid with the laws of commerce. To-day, the workman was not the property of his master in civilized countries; but his only alternative was to take work or starve. In olden times slaves were protected.

It was perhaps a difficult truth to realize but it was an undeniable fact that religious history showed an enormous amount of brutality committed in the name of religion's highest ideals. Rome, fearing it would be overrun by the barbarians, enslaved them. That was the will to enslave founded on fear. Adherents of democracies, republics, and Bolshevik governments boasted that their organization meant freedom. In fact, they had no more freedom than that which existed under a Monarchy.

Continuing, the lecturer said there were many people who were always dependent on others in anything they might do. There were others who became slaves to artificial rules of behaviour. It was very true that persons, who had risen from the bottom, were nearly always enslaving, particularly those people who had no independence. Men, such as Lenin, who had himself been treated, became the most cruel tyrants when they got into power.

The lecturer, concluding, said he hoped that his series of lectures had benefited those who had listened to them. Professor Smith also remarked that he was grateful to the press for having reported his lectures.

A TRUE STORY.

(Communicated.)

Now that Martin Eamer (and, what is more to the point, Mrs. Eamer) are safely out of the Colony may I spin a yarn which was a favourite of the late lamented R. O. Hutchison. If anyone now in the Colony was present at the time perhaps he will corroborate it. It is not particularly funny but has the merit of being strictly true and very characteristic. I think the late Sir Henry May was in the party; Governor, Cadet and Sergeant (others too, for all I know) had been blazing away at snipe the whole of a hot day, and came to rest at a spot a few miles from Pingshan Police Station. What was their dismay when they discovered that the only bottle with a kick in it had been hopelessly irreparable. The appropriate language fell from various parched lips, Eamer, the strategist, seized in a moment the situation. A scribbled pencil note: "Dear Wife, Give the bearer a bottle of whisky. We have broken our only one," was given to the fleetest looking of the snipe pickers, who was offered vast rewards if he got back from Pingshan in record time. At last he reappeared, but, alas, without the expected freight. Instead he handed a note, which read: "Dear Martin, Nothing doing. You told that story once before."—Curtain.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN. LAST NIGHT'S SPLENDID CONCERT AT THEATRE ROYAL.

The splendid charity concert given at the Theatre Royal last night by the band of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Montague Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith and Mr. D. M. Richards, in aid of the Missions to Seamen, was an unqualified success from every point of view, both instrumentalists and vocalists receiving an exceedingly fine reception. The audience, while not filling the theatre, was very representative of both the services and civilian element; while they evidenced their warm appreciation of the very excellent programme by vociferously applauding every contribution. In fact encores might have been given to every item, if time had permitted, so responsive was the applause, but although the programme was a lengthy one, one or two recalls were granted.

Among the audience were three of the patrons, H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., the Lord Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. C. R. Duggan), and Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, O.B., R.N. The other patron of the concert was H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), who through being on a visit to Indo-China was prevented from attending.

The programme was an exceptionally fine one, comprising a miscellany of well selected light classical numbers by the band; while the vocal items were also very suitable and enjoyably rendered. The band were as usual under the able baton of Mr. F. W. Bradshaw, and both deserve the warmest congratulations and praise for the very admirable and delightful performance.

The concert was opened by the band who played Jean Becker's "Marche aux flambeaux."

This contribution was followed by Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture, the playing of which thoroughly deserved the splendid encore it received.

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, accompanied by Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith at the piano, was heard to advantage in the singing of "I heard you singing" (Eric Coates), and delighted the audience with another pleasing contribution as an encore.

The Ballet Suite music, "The Shoe" by Ansell, five effective little sketches, originally conceived and attractively set forth by a promising English composer, took the next place on the programme by the band.

Mr. D. M. Richards, followed with a song, "So we'll go no more a-roving" (Maud Valerie White), being accompanied by Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

The first half of the programme was concluded by the band who rendered very effectively Sullivan's selection "The Martyr of Antioch."

The second part of the concert opened with Allegretto Scherzando, Beethoven's 5th Symphony.

Tchaikovsky's "Allegro, Moderato," symphonies, Pathétique, followed as another delightful contribution by the band.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith again delighted the audience with "Everywhere I go" (from four pastorals, by Easthope Martin) and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" (Walkürenritt), by the band earned another well merited recall.

This was followed by Sibelius' tone poem "Finlandia."

Following Three Little songs (a), Roses, Red and White; (b), Life; and (c), Lady Moon (Winifred M. Taylor), rendered by Mr. D. M. Richards, the band brought a capital programme to a conclusion with Massenet's suite, Scenes Napoléoniennes.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

MILITARY LEVIES.

Forty per cent. of the receipts of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway during the last two years, amounting to \$3,600,000, were commandeered by the militarists for war purposes, leaving but little for maintenance and nothing for improvement, according to reports just submitted by the management to the General Headquarters, by which the line has been controlled since January 18th, 1923. The management is now contemplating purchasing six locomotives, 120 cars, and 500,000 sleepers, provided that the proposed loan is able to go through, and is seeking the privilege of getting these supplies admitted free of Customs duty.

BANK LIQUIDATION CRUX.

In connection with the impending liquidation of the Canton branch of the Chinese Merchants Bank of Hongkong, the military commanders claim that their deposits were really army funds which are badly needed to complete the war on the east front, while the Canton municipal authorities are offering as an excuse to get their money first that the funds are needed for road repairing. With Governmental treatment, it has been difficult for the liquidators appointed by the General Chamber of Commerce to proceed with the liquidation.

PROPOSED SURTAX ON STAMPS.

To raise funds for the Dr. Sun Yat Sen Memorial, the Canton Committee in charge has suggested the imposition of a surtax on postage stamps. A suggestion is made that there should be a special issue of stamps by the Chinese Post Office bearing Dr. Sun's picture.

A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING LINES
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CANTON—No. 17, Teu Yuen Ha Kai.

HUMOUROUS TALKING RECORDS.

3218 THE PARSON ADDRESSER HIS FLOCK

1 PART.

3257 THE PARSON AT THE SEWING PARTY

2 PARTS.

3233 THE MEANDERINGS OF MORTY

GENERAL OUTLOOK—THE NEAR EAST.

3215 YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN

POLITICS.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
12, Des Voeux Road

JUST RECEIVED

FOR

THE COMING SEASON.

WASHING FROCKS

AT

VERY REASONABLE PRICES

MILLINERY

A FULL RANGE

OF

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]INTERNATIONAL UNITY.
PARTY OF RUSSIANS REACH
LONDON ON MISSION.

London, April 2nd.
A party of eight Russian Trade Unionists, under M. Tomskey, have arrived to discuss, with representatives of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, the question of international unity.

AIRSHIP R.33:
TO BE TESTED FOR LONG
DISTANCE FLIGHTS.

London, April 2nd.
Airship R.33 flew to-day from Cardington, where it had been locked up for four years, to Fulham aerodrome. It will undergo special tests at Fulham with the object of perfecting a type of airship adaptable to regular air-traffic between Britain and the Dominions.

EARLIER CABLES.
POLISH PRIEST USSAS.
REARRESTED OWING TO RECENT
MURDERS.

Moscow, April 1st.
The Police priest named USSAS, who was to have been exchanged for some Communist officers, has been rearrested, owing to the officers having been murdered as they were nearing the Russo-Polish frontier on March 31st.

LATEST CABLES.
ANNUL CONSUL'S EXEQUATUR.

Moscow, April 2nd.
The Rosta news agency states that the Foreign Commissariat has handed a Note to the Polish Mission, declaring that the exequatur of the Polish Consul at Minsk is annulled. The Note expresses the hope that he will be recalled immediately for harbouring the Priest USSAS for two days.

EARLIER CABLES.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTION:
COMPARATIVE FIGURES SINCE
THE ARMISTICE.

London, April 1st.
In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. T. P. H. Beamish, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (First Lord of the Admiralty) stated that since the Armistice the following warships had been laid down in the British Empire, Japan, France, Italy, and the United States, respectively:—

CRUISERS.

British Empire	5
Japan	19
France	6
Italy	2
The United States	10

DESTROYERS.

British Empire	4
Japan	64
France	24
Italy	21
The United States	54

SUBMARINES.

British Empire	2
Japan	45
France	23
Italy	1
The United States	33

Replying to Commander Bellairs, Mr. Bridgeman stated that on the basis of the 1914-25 figures the British naval expenditure represented about seven per cent. of the national expenditure. The present Japanese naval expenditure was approximately 15 per cent. of national expenditure. "So far as was known, no Japanese naval expenditure was met by loans except the extraordinary war expenditure fund, which was not included in the above percentage, and the gratuities granted to officers and men discharged owing to reductions due to the Washington Treaty.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF MATCHES
IN LEAGUES.

London, April 1st.
The following are latest English football League results:—

First Division:	
Nottingham	1; Preston, 0.
Cardiff	0; Manchester C., 2.
Villa	4; Arsenal, 0.
Second Division:	
Palace	1; Chelsea, 0.
8. Shields	2; Hull, 0.
Blackpool	1; Southampton, 0.
Scottish League results are as follows:	
Celtic	8; Falkirk, 1.
Rangers	1; Cowdenbeath, 0.
Aberdeen	2; Hamilton, 0.
Motherwell	1; St. Mirren, 2.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

INAUGURATED IN HISTORIC
SURROUNDINGS.

JERUSALEM, April 1st.
The Hebrew University was inaugurated here in the presence of several thousand persons, in the great amphitheatre cut in Greek style on the side of Mount Scopus from whose three thousand feet summit the copper-domed building dominates eastward the wilderness of Judaea, with glimpses of the Jordan and Dead Sea and mountains of Gilend and Moab. It commands westward a panorama of the Holy City.

Fifty leading institutions of learning and academic bodies all over the world were represented at the inauguration. Hours before the ceremony, the narrow, dusty road to Scopus was black with vehicles. Jews, old and young, were everywhere visible climbing the slopes. Pedlars did a good business selling "Halfour chocolate cake and cigarettes."

Only three of the five sections of the amphitheatre have hitherto been completed. These were built in five weeks by three hundred Jews many of whom were students.

Thousands had to be turned away although many had tramped long distances. For instance, four hundred colonists walked from Jaffa.

EARL BALFOUR OVATED.

A tremendous ovation was accorded Earl Balfour on his rising to make the inaugural speech, for which he returned thanks, and gracefully apologised for his inability to speak in Hebrew. He referred to the world-wide composition of the gathering assembled to mark a great epoch in Jewish history, and a great milestone in the future career of Judaism. He recalled that the very spot where the Israelites entered the promised land was visible from where they were sitting, and they were on the very hill where the Roman destructors conducted the siege of Jerusalem which ended, in that great chapter of the Jewish people. He asked if there could be a more historic spot. Jewish culture had been uninterrupted since then, but it had been scattered.

He proceeded to dilate on Jewish intellectual achievement in various parts of the globe, for centuries past. It was a profound mistake to suppose that the Jews, although scattered, had not borne a full share in the progress of knowledge and the growth of civilisation all over the world. He confidently anticipated that in the future they would be able to give even more important aid.

WEST AND EAST.
Earl Balfour said he was convinced that the unparalleled experiment of adapting western methods and a western form of university to an eastern site, and the use of an eastern language, predestined inevitable success despite the difficulties which would meet Dr. Weizmann and Sir Herbert Samuel and their successors. He singled out the use of Hebrew as one of the problems.

He believed this difficulty would be overcome; also the fear that there would be an inadequacy of competent teachers. He quoted in support of this belief three theories relating to different branches of science attracting world-wide attention, all of which were propounded by Jews, namely, creative evolution and the new psychology, both by friends of his, while the third, which was the most original and important, was that of relativity, by Professor Einstein. Earl Balfour recalled the past co-operation between Jews and Arabs, and eloquently appealed for the same spirit now and for Arab support of the University. He said that while they could not hope that Arab-Jewish differences would not be lasting, the fate of the University should not be affected. After paying a tribute to the progressive policy decided on by the University leaders and declaring his confidence in the success of the venture, Earl Balfour declared the University open.

AMATEUR RACQUETS.

BRITISH HOLDER DEFEATED BY
AMERICAN.

LONDON, April 1st.
At Queen's Club, in the British amateur racquets championship, challenge round, the American, C. Poll, beat H. Leatham, the holder, by 15-10, 15-13, 17-18.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

SIR CULME-SEYMOUR.

LONDON, April 2nd.
The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, K.C.B., C.B., M.V.O.

[The late Sir Michael Culme-Seymour was born on August 29th, 1847. He had been Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel since 1921. He served in the Battle of Jutland, commanded the Black Sea and Caspian Squadrons, 1919, and was C-in-C of the North America and West Indies Station 1923-1924.]

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]BIG OIL DEAL.
MR. EDWARD L. DOHENY SELLS
CONTROLLING INTEREST.

New York, April 2nd.
Mr. Edward L. Doheny has announced that the interests controlled by the Doheny family have sold their majority voting stock in the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, as reported in New York papers on March 11th.

[A cable, dated New York, March 11th, stated: The New York Times learns that Edward L. Doheny is negotiating the sale of all his oil properties in Mexico to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Blair Company and certain British interests. The deal, if consummated, will involve nearly \$125,000,000, and probably result in the readjustment of the affairs of the Pan-American Petroleum Company by segregating its Mexican from its American properties, with the Company, combining its activities to the development of the petroleum industry in the United States, especially on the Pacific coast.]

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.
NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE
MAKE GREAT HAUL.

MONTREAL, April 2nd.
The Canadian North West Mounted Police, yesterday, carried out one of the biggest raids against counterfeiters on record.
They arrested seven men; and seized counterfeit notes, representing \$130,000 and uncompleted notes, equivalent to \$500,000.

BOXING IN AMERICA.
MIKE BULLERINO DEFEATS
"KID" SULLIVAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2nd.
Mike Bullerino won the junior lightweight title to-day, by out-pointing Steve "Kid" Sullivan in a 10-round bout.

EARLIER CABLES.
BIG COMMERCIAL DEAL.
DODGE MOTOR-CAR COMPANY
SOLD FOR CASH.

New York, April 1st.
According to the newspapers, one of the largest commercial cash transactions ever concluded in the United States has been the purchase by a New York banking syndicate headed by the Dillon Read Company, of the Dodge Motors Company, for 175 million dollars gold in cash.
The property is owned jointly by the widows of the Dodge brothers, whose rise from humble beginnings was as sensational as the rise of Mr. Henry Ford, who is reputed to have built his first motor in the Dodges' small garage in Detroit years ago.

PALMAS ISLAND.
SOVEREIGNTY TO BE SETTLED BY
ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.
The agreement reached in January between the Netherlands and the United States to refer the question of the sovereignty of Palmas Island, Philippines, to arbitration has been formally signed at the State Department, to-day.

Under Pericles, all our unemployed would have been hard at work on projects of national utility.—General Sir Ian Hamilton.
Real progress is a sort of cheerful zig-zag movement, in which, when people find they are going too far in one direction they turn and swing in the opposite direction.—G. A. Chesterton.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE AS
HIS CASTLE.RIGHT OF SEARCH DEMAND BY
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
LONDON, February 24th.

OPEN THE DOOR!
The Postmaster-General has raised a furious storm about his head by proposing to insert a clause in his Wireless Telegraph Bill that would give the right to a postal official or a policeman to enter any house in which it was thought that a wireless set was kept, and the owner had no licence. I understand that although news of this proposal has only just been made known through the medium of the Press Members of Parliament are being bombarded by their constituents calling upon them to oppose any provision of this kind. The outcry has evidently reached the ears of the P.M.G., for he has considered it expedient to issue a statement this week in extenuation.

What the average man says about the right of search is that from time immemorial the Englishman's house has been his castle, and nobody could enter unless under a search warrant obtained from a magistrate who had to be satisfied that the occupier of the house had brought himself within the criminal law. That is pretty clear and definite, and has worked very well in practice. It is a very different thing indeed to give permission to any minion of bureaucracy who chanced to come along and imagine that you have not paid a licence to the Post Office for a wireless apparatus. The P.M.G. will have a stiff task to get this clause in his precious Bill through the House of Commons.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

There seems to be no doubt that a great deal of distress exists in Ireland; indeed, in some parts of the West the people are on the verge of starvation. Appeals are being made to provide food for the sufferers. The curious thing about the situation is that the Irish Free State Minister of Agriculture not only denies that there is any abnormal distress, but asserts that conditions "are, if anything, slightly better than in any ordinary year."

I believe the Minister—and presumably he reflects the opinion of the Irish Government—imagines that if he were to admit that acute distress exists it would be regarded by the world at large as a reflection upon the Free State pundits at the head of affairs. They would rather let the unfortunate peasantry starve, it appears, than admit the country is in a bad state under the new system of Government. There can, however, be no doubt as to the facts, which are vouched for by Irish newspaper correspondents and Irish Relief organisations.

WATERLOO BRIDGE AGAIN.

Controversy has broken out again over Waterloo Bridge. Last year, it will be recalled, one of the arches showed signs of weakness, and the bridge was closed for a couple of months. Since the future of the bridge has been under discussion, which has been brought to a head by the announcement of the London County Council's intention to demolish the famous structure—believed to be one of the sights of London and the most beautiful bridge in the world—and build a new one wide enough to take six lines of traffic. This scheme is coupled with another project to make a traffic tunnel under the Strand which would come out at the bridge. The L.C.C. will find public opinion against demolition, and perhaps another plan will be devised.

THE EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH.

From the point of view of the descriptive writer, the extent of the week at Westminster was the ceremony connected with the advent of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, to give Mr. Asquith his full title and title. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and many other of the leading personages of the House of Commons were there, on the steps of the throne, to watch the proceedings. The reception of a new peer by the House of Lords at any time is a picturesque and most interesting event; and on this occasion the position and character of Mr. Asquith, the distinguished House of Commons man made the ceremony memorable.

On the floor of the House was the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, in plain black, with her daughter Lady Bonham-Carter at her side. The noble lords were present in numbers only usual when there are important debates. The veteran Lord Lansdowne came in walking with the aid of a stick; and he was one of many old opponents of the new Earl who has hitherto only been a factor in the Gilded Chamber by reason of his arguments and his name. The note apparent was one of entire friendliness towards Lord Oxford, whose admission was sponsored by the Earl of Balfour and Earl Beauchamp, wearing their scarlet and ermine robes, and led by Carter King-of-Arms.
The new Earl having taken the oath and signed the roll, removed his robes and then walked to his seat at the lower end of the front Opposition Bench, above the gangway, which was an indication that he has assumed the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords. He was welcomed by Lord Curzon, who said that his elevation to the Peerage was a new honour to the House.

POPULARITY OF SHAW.

One of the remarkable features of the theatrical world in London at the present time is the popularity of plays by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. It is difficult to account for the fact, unless it be that the public are at last beginning to tire of revue. It is not only that the revival of "St. Joan" at the Regent Theatre in Easton Road is proving one of the most phenomenal successes of the London stage for many years, but Shaw is now actually being produced in what Londoners would

call a suburban music-hall. A Shaw season has begun at the Chelsea Palace Theatre, and I hear the bookings in advance are heavier than the management expected. Shaw's plays are also going strong at the Everyman Theatre at Hampstead.

THE KING'S YACHT.

There is great joy in yachting circles that King George has decided to enter his old racing yacht the *Britannia* for most of the big events in the coming season. The *Britannia*, of which His Majesty is extremely proud, and on which he almost invariably sails himself, is in a way a wonder ship. She is thirty-two years old, and has won more prizes than any racing craft in the world. It is said that some of her most notable rivals are being extensively overhauled in the hope that they will have a better chance to beat the well-known unconquerable Royal yacht. The *Britannia* is being fitted with a complete set of new sails, and is undergoing general overhaul at Cowes, so that competition in races this summer should be keen.

SUMMER TIME.

A promising attempt is being made to promulgate Summer-time in Great Britain, France and Belgium. For several years this sensible course has been urged, but for one reason or another agreement was found to be impossible. The chief argument against making Summer-time permanent comes from the cultivators of the soil. They prefer to work by the sun. They say that when the clock is altered by an hour a day many kinds of farming and gardening operations are interfered with. The dew is still on the grass, for instance, when the working day begins and men cannot engage in hay-making till the sun has been up and dispersed the mists. There are other similar objections about which the farmers are apt to wax eloquent.

But Summer-time has so much to recommend it in the eyes of urban communities that the agriculturalists are in a minority whenever the point is discussed. It is a concession to them that the arrangement to alter the clock has up till now been brought before Parliament each year for approval for a stated number of months. But it is now thought about time that a permanent agreement was reached, the suggestion being to start Summer-time annually in the first week in April. It is, of course, highly important to come to an arrangement with France and Belgium in the interests of everyone travelling between the three countries. Discussions are proceeding between the three Governments, and there is good reason to believe that in a few weeks Summer-time will be established here and also so far as the nearer parts of the Continent are concerned.

FASHION IN JADE.

There is a veritable craze for jade in London at the present time. A jeweller in Bond Street tells me that in the trade it is called "jade madness," and is entirely due to the feminine desire to become possessed of the indescribable green quartz. As a result high prices are charged for a real bit of Chinese jade, although, of course, as a matter of fact real Chinese jade is not quarried in China but in North Burma and Turkistan. The Oriental carvings—carry the crude rocks into China to be wrought by the lapidaries there. This is what the London experts say as they ask with a smile for £250 as the price of a perfect jade bead necklace.

The same authority informed me that it is not unusual for a customer to pay up to £100 for a pendant to go with a rope of jade beads, and for a pair of earrings mounted with platinum and small diamonds as much as £20 is given. But the price cannot be obtained unless the seller is able to give reasonable proof that what is sold is real Chinese jade, fashioned in that country where the natives are held to be pastmasters in the art of judging, grinding, and carving.

THE ROYAL COURTS.

According to present arrangements, the first of the Royal Courts this year will be held in the month of May, and I learn that there are to be some interesting debutantes. Among these are three whose names will always be associated with the Great War. They are Lady Alexandra Haig, who is to be presented, and also Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe and Miss Helen Robertson. The last named is the daughter of Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, while the other two are, as their names suggest, the daughters respectively of Field Marshal Earl Haig and Admiral Lord Jellicoe. Lady Gwendoline would have been presented last season but for the fact that her father and mother were in New Zealand, where the famous naval commander acted with distinction as Governor-General. In Court circles it is freely rumoured that Her Majesty the Queen intends in connection with this year's Courts to encourage the wearing of home-made fabrics and lace of British manufacture, she herself showing the example.

THE PRICE OF WHISKY.

I hear that a petition signed by 158,000 inhabitants of Scotland has been presented at Whitehall praying for a reduction of the whiskey duty. The demand is for such a reduction of the duty as will enable those who like the wine of the country—which is also the wine of numbers millions who are not Scots—to get their favourite beverage at 2s. 6d., a bottle less than the present charge, which is 12s. 6d., a bottle, and therefore in the opinion of all convivial souls exorbitant. Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has consented to receive a deputation about the middle of next month on the subject.

When Mr. Snowden was Chancellor he received a deputation which was sent by the Trade to interview him; and he scored a point by saying it was curious that the demand for a reduction had not come from the consumers. He was told that the Trade was organised and the consumers were not, and that the Trade were really expressing the wishes of the public who like to imbibe the popular drink. (Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COSSACKS ON "MONGUGAL"

SEMENOFF DENIES ALL CONNECTION
WITH EXPEDITION.

SHANGHAI, April 2nd.
General Semenov, interviewed by the *China Press*, denied any connection with the expedition whereby the *ss. Mongugol* is sailing from Shanghai. But, he admitted that he had been approached indirectly by the Soviet officials with a view to negotiating with regard to the administration of the territories on the Russian border.

The *Shanghai Times* says: "Flying the red flag, which was hoisted at the ceremony at which Soviet officials participated, the *ss. Mongugol* is lying in the river, awaiting a favourable opportunity to slip away to Vladivostok."

"LITTLE" HSU IN FRANCE.
"STRUCK WITH WONDER AT
THE SIGHTS SEEN."

PARIS, April 2nd.
In an interview, General Hsu Sheng Tseng ("Little" Hsu) declared all he had seen in France had struck him with wonder.

He was very greatly impressed by the cordial entertainment of the French Government and will never forget the attentions paid him throughout France. When he returns to China, he will do his best to tighten the bonds of Franco-Chinese friendship. "Little" Hsu concluded by hoping that both countries would become better acquainted with each other.—Havas.

PIRACY NEAR HONGKONG.
QUESTION RAISED IN HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 1st.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Marriott with regard to complaints of the prevalence of piracy in the waters adjacent to Hongkong, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that steps had been taken to increase the number of patrol craft and the efficiency of armed guards carried on ships, and the system of escort by gunboats and armed launches instituted in certain narrow waters.

A local committee and an inter-departmental committee at Home had considered the matter, and the Secretary of State was communicating with the Governor to see whether the measures already adopted could be improved.

The present situation was due to the civil war in Kwangtung Province, which had completely disrupted the policing of the Canton delta, and neighbouring waters by the Chinese authorities. Until order was restored in that area, it was hardly to be hoped that further attempts at piracy would not occur.

He pointed out that punitive operations against the pirates had been carried out on several occasions, with good results.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

WU PEI FU'S BIRTHDAY.
MURDEN MARSHAL SENDS TWO
DELEGATES WITH GREETING.

PEKING, April 1st.
The *China Press* reports that Chang Tso Lin sent two delegates in a semi-official capacity to congratulate Wu Pei Fu upon his birthday.
The paper states that they are taking a letter in Chang Tso Lin's own writing.
The paper also declares that Chang Tsung Chang and Li Ching Lin sent delegates on a similar errand.

RAID ON NINGHSIA.

PEKING, April 1st.
It is reported in Chinese military circles that Ma Hung Kwei, son of Ma Fu Hsiang, made a raid on Ninghsia. General Lu Hsiang Tao, Tapan of Kansu, is reported to have sent troops to prevent the raiders from penetrating to Lanzhou.

The deputation which is to see Mr. Churchill have been careful to put their signed petition in a form that ought to carry weight as a popular expression of opinion. The signatures are impressive enough in all conscience, as they represent one-seventh of the entire adult population of "Bonnie Scotland."

As a matter of interest and comparison I may say that the whiskey sold in this tax-burdened land is only half the strength of that procurable abroad; and as if to add insult to injury, out of every 12s. 6d. charged for a bottle the Government takes in the form of tax no less than 2s. 6d.—H.B.

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PEW RENTS.

A HOME WRITER DISCUSSES THE QUESTION.

The subject of pew-rents recently engaged the attention of church-goers in the Colony—incidentally St. Andrew's, Kowloon, abolished them last year. In this connection the following article from the *London Daily Telegraph* may be of interest:—The Church Assembly has been advised by a committee of inquiry that the system of pew-rents is dying a natural death. Nothing is here, the committee add, "for tears." The renting of pews, they have decided, "is liable to militate against that sense of brotherhood, uninfluenced by class or station, which ought to prevail in every Christian congregation." When or how pew-renting began the committee have not discovered. More than five hundred years ago, in Wycliffe's time, there were certainly pews in English churches. The committee pronounced that pews came into general use in the sixteenth century. They have found records of it at Lambeth in Queen Mary's reign. About the same time, we may note, the churchwardens of Ludlow received 8s. 8d. for a pew. But it was much later that the full pomp and ceremony of the family pew and the squire's pew developed.

Some of us can still remember such pews as Mrs. Gaskell described, large and square, "lined with green baize, with the names of the most flourishing shipowners painted white on the doors." But how many now remember the vast pew, a very tabernacle in itself, canopied, curtained, with a table and the fire-place of its own, in which, shrouded from the eyes of common Christians, the squire sat at public worship? Our generation hardly needs to be told that a man should not sit up a coronet over his pew. The truth is, as the Church Assembly committee faithfully report, that in these days the private pew and the pew rent are mostly maintained in the districts where distinctions of class are least visible. No more than some 10 or 11 per cent. of English churches levy pew-rents; the dioceses in which the system still maintains itself are those which contain a large industrial population. In Manchester and Liverpool, more than one-third of the churchgoers are pew-rented. The committee of seats, even without payment, is felt to be neither democratic nor Christian, "frankly admit that in these Northern dioceses where, if anywhere, discrimination between class and class would be severely resented, the pew-rent system is popular."

We cannot think that the question can be usefully argued by the application of general principles as to what is democratic and what is Christian. It is surely lawful, the point in doubt is whether it is expedient. Two hundred and fifty churches in Lancashire, two hundred in London and Southwark find it so. In Nonconformist churches it is general. The reason is not that these congregations are less sensitive, but that to the conditions of their church life the system is more convenient than any other. Churches with small endowments, or no endowments at all, as a Liverpool incumbent has been pointing out, feel the need of pew-rents. The Church Assembly committee allow that in a congregation so homogeneous as to show no great difference in wealth or status the system has small possibilities of harm. No doubt they are right to emphasise the strength of the modern feeling, that all seats in a church should be free. But the regular churchgoer will still be apt to resort to the same seat, and to look, such is human nature, not altogether benignly upon anyone who takes it.

When people go to church as a family, which is still the common way with regular churchgoers, the tendency to establish a claim on certain seats is still stronger. We may feel that contributions to the funds of the church should not be complicated with any conditions about a right to a pew. But after all, the renters' claim is not often insisted upon churlishly, and no conceivable system of church organisation will serve well unless it is worked in a kindly spirit.—*D.T.*, Feb. 7th.

WOMEN IN SPORT.

IS BOAT-RACING HARMFUL?

By refusing to sanction boat-racing by women students, the Senate of the University College of North Wales at Bangor have raised the question of what sports are suitable for women without danger of injury.

The senate holds that boat-racing is likely to subject women to undue strain, although it places no prohibition on ordinary rowing.

The Women's Amateur Athletic Association, on the other hand, contends that there are only two sports which women should not take part in—the tug-of-war and football.

"There is, so far as we can see," said Major W. B. Marchant, founder of the Women's Athletic Association, "no reason whatever why women should not row and even race, providing they are physically fit and properly trained. Fitness and training are the secret of the whole matter, and if these are right then women will suffer no harm in boat-racing."

The woman superintendent of the Borough Polytechnic, S.E., said that she had not found rowing harmful to women and girls. On the other hand, she was sure it had improved them physically in every way.

Officials connected with the Women's Amateur Rowing Association declared that rowing is an excellent sport and pastime, providing a woman does not attempt too much.

A ROMANTIC MAGAZINE.

THE "STRAND'S" ANNIVERSARY.

Heartiest congratulations have been extended to Mr. R. Greenough Smith, on the completion of 34 years as Editor of *The Strand Magazine*. The anniversary is doubly interesting, for not only does it serve to remind us of the achievements of Mr. Greenough Smith himself, but also of the history of the great magazine which, since it was started in January 1891, has remained the foremost among publications of its kind.

"The Strand" aroused world-wide interest when it first appeared. Mr. Greenough Smith said in an interview: "It took Sir (then Mr.) George Newnes, myself, and a staff of four months to produce the first number. It was the first popular illustrated magazine. It is not without interest to look back upon some early numbers. The novelty of such a series as the 'Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times of Their Lives' appealed greatly to the public, because portraits of celebrities were then comparatively rare. There were no picture-post-cards, and a photograph of a popular statesman, actor, or actor usually cost a couple of shillings."

The seventh number marked a very important occasion, for in it appeared a character which to-day is the best-known in fiction—Sherlock Holmes.

FAMOUS CONTRIBUTORS.

"The tale of the famous men who had their first or early work published in *The Strand* is an extensive one. We published the greater number of Mr. H. G. Wells's short stories, among other work of his. This phase of his genius, which many judges considered his best work, he has unfortunately discontinued now. We encouraged W. W. Jacobs by publishing his very excellent stories—his first appeared in *The Strand* in 1898. It was in the same year that Mr. H. G. Wells's first contribution to *The Strand* appeared—'Mr. Ledbetter's Vacation'—appeared. P. G. Wodehouse, one of the greatest humorous writers living, made *The Strand* the vehicle for his early work, and he is still one of its most popular contributors.

"The Lacquer Cabinet," by Horace Annesley Vachell, published 14 years ago, introduced to the public another character who is now famous—Quinsey—for the author, extended the story into a novel, and then introduced the hero to the *Reader's Digest*. Among other famous authors who have contributed are Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir Hall Caine, Mr. A. E. W. Mason, Mr. W. B. Maxwell, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mr. Joseph Conrad, and many others.

PROPHESIES FULFILLED.

"Prophecy" wrote for *The Strand* in earlier days—and may still for all we know! Thus in 1911 Mr. Claude Grahame-Smith wrote an article on 'The Aerial Menace: Why There is Danger in England.' Why? There is danger in England, he said, because of the dropping bombs on London. Then, in July, 1914, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote his much-discussed story 'Danger,' forecasting the submarine blockade of our coast. Then, too, in a story from Mr. Wells's pen, published in December, 1903, and entitled 'The Land Ironclads,' a picture was drawn of a new weapon of offence in war. The description and the accompanying illustrations by the artist depicted almost exactly the 'tanks' which were used on the field of battle later on.

JUDGE OF FICTION.

Mr. Greenough Smith does not care to speak much about himself. But it will interest readers to know some facts concerning him. He is a graduate of Cambridge—his college was St. John's—and before taking up journalism was a tutor, and then joined the staff of *Temple Bar*. He has been responsible for the discovery of more humorists than any other editor, and he is also acknowledged to be the finest judge of fiction in Britain. He is a noted wit, a keen mathematician, and chess-player, and he has written many short stories and essays as well as his well-known historical essays published under the title of 'The Romance of History.'

LONDON PLACE-NAMES.

What's in a place-name? Why is London not called Luncheater or Lumbury, as it ought to be? The English Place-Name Society is studying problems of this kind.

Who would suspect that Wembley was the *Wemba* the Saxon pastured his flocks, or that the name *First-street* is more than 600 years old? Hummer-smith had nothing to do with horse-shoes, but was the *mouth* of a small stream; the meaning of 'hammer' is unknown, but it may have been the name of the stream. Gunnersbury was the residence of the Lady Gunhild; Bloomsbury belonged to Bleomund of Tottenham (Tottenham Court) in A.D. 1202.

At Earl's Court lived the Earls of Oxford who held the manor of Kensington in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Harrow was the title of a pagan temple for which the Saxon word was 'hearth.'

Appearances, however, are not always deceptive. Chiswick really is derived from cheese, produced in the *vic* or dairy-farm there by the Thames meadows, where the cattle browsed. Mayfair is the place where a fair was held in May for 21 years (1898-1709).

Baywater was the watering-place of Baynard 600 years ago. But who now could call Bethnal Green a 'pleasant nook or corner'? The first part was once 'blithe,' but it may also have been a man's name.

These explanations are based upon the oldest recorded spellings, used when the names were new, and had (as all names once had) a living meaning. Obviously that is the only way to find out their original sense. In A.D. 924 the site of the Marble Arch will probably be spelt Ma Blurb; and some guesser may say it was so called after an old woman who sold oranges there during the First Great War.

So to-day we are gravely told that Charing Cross was erected by King Edward I. in memory of his dear queen (chéri reine); though it was called *cheryne* long before the Norman Conquest.—O.G.S. in the *Daily Mail*.

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Yours faithfully,

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1925, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of 'THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.' which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour."

Yours faithfully,

GODFREY THOMAS,

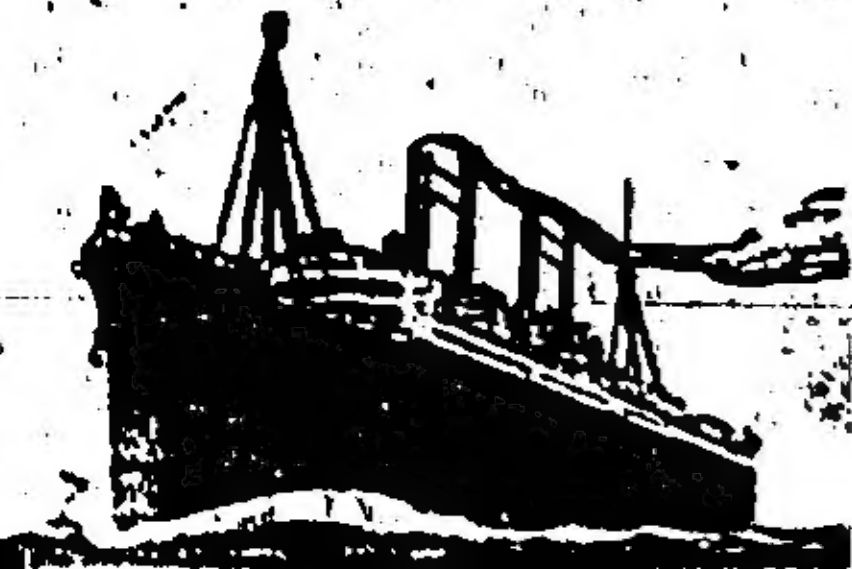
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"TRIUMF"	29th March 1925	17th October
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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 25th.

The defeat of the Watsonians at Glasgow made it practically certain that the Scottish Club Championship will go to Glasgow. Like Heriot's (F.P.), the Watsonians have now lost three matches; Glasgow Academicals have lost one; and Glasgow High School F.P. a two. The two Glasgow clubs, the joint champions of last year, have still to meet, and unless the High School men can win that game the Academicals are safe for the championship. Although Glasgow Academicals won their match against Watsonians by 19 points to 5, there was perhaps scarcely such a margin between the sides as the score suggests, particularly if consideration is given to the fact that the Edinburgh club played with only 14 men throughout the second half, their full back being injured. At half-time the Watsonians led by 5 points to 3, but afterwards the extra man in the scrum told its tale, and the Academicals got in the lead. All through, however, Academicals impressed as a better balanced side, their combination and team work, particularly in the back division, being superior. In the East, Royal High School F.P.'s gave quite a good account of themselves in the first half; but afterwards the Glasgow High School F.P.'s had it pretty much their own way.

Glasgow Academicals, 18; Watsonians, 5.

R.H.S. (F.P.), 0; Glasgow H.S. (F.P.), 29.

Edin. Wanderers, 10; Stewart's Coll. (F.P.), 18.

Glasgow University, 3; Edin. Institution, 8.

Kelvinside Acad., 3; Greenock Wanderers, 0.

THIRD ROUND IN THE CUP.

The big event of the third round ties in the Cup was the visit of Airdrieonians, Cupholders, to Dundee, and their return home a beaten team. Dundee probably played better than in any previous game this season, adapted themselves to the heavy ground conditions, and by fast open football, in attack, and greater steadiness in defence, excelled their opponents. Airdrieonians, however, can have no grievance over their defeat at Dens Park, where, it may be recalled, Dundee also beat them in a League game in December last, a fact that in all probability was accountable for the unwelcome lack of confidence the Cupholders showed in their display. Another sensation was the success of the Second League club, Broxburn United, over Falkirk, of the senior division. Rangers, Celtic, Hamilton Academicals, and Kilmarnock were winners, and these results were according to expectation. Motherwell held out at Aberdeen, where the only draw of the day was played.

LEAGUE GAMES.

In the Scottish League, the Hibernians gained two points. Morton had a decisive victory over the Queen's Park, and Thistle and the Heart of Midlothian had a draw at Glasgow. This last point leaves Hearts in a bad position in the table, only Ayr United have lost more.

In the Second Division Dundee United scored another win, and along with Clyde maintains its position at the head of the list.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

THE "NELSON" AND THE
"RODNEY."

It would appear that the two above-mentioned battleships now being built in Britain are to be entirely dissimilar in design to battleships dating from the Dreadnought era, and to mark the beginning of a new British Navy (says the Daily Express). In each ship nine 16-inch guns will be mounted in three turrets, all forward. There will be no guns at all in the after part of the ships, thus making possible the provision of a flight deck from which aeroplanes can operate. The two ships will carry their own flying corps of scouts and torpedo planes. This was foreshadowed more than two years ago by Sir George Thurston, Messrs. Vickers' chief designer, who then pointed out that the change would mean an important alteration in the outward appearance of battleships; funnels and deck casings would have to disappear.

It is probable therefore that the Nelson and Rodney, although driven by steam engines, will have no funnels visible. The products of the funnels below the boilers will be carried off by pipes running along the side of the ships and discharging the fumes behind her. This has been done in the case of some of our earlier aircraft carriers, but the later types, such as the Hermes, have funnels again.

The only outstanding feature of the silhouette of the new ships, if they have no funnels, would be the citadel forward on which the navigating bridge, signal bridge, and fire control stations would be situated. The citadel will be heavily armoured.

Another revolutionary feature of the new design is the distribution of the armour. As all the big guns are grouped forward, all the magazines will be grouped forward also, and a long armour belt extending three parts of the length of the ship will be necessary to cover those vital stores.

The weight saved on the side of the ship can be added to the thickness of the deck protection, because not only have we to face the peril of the aerial bomb, but also the high-angle fire at 30,000 yards of heavy projectiles. It is possible that there will be more than one armoured deck in the ships, thus giving successive steps of protection against armour-piercing shells and bombs.—Ziggy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agamemnon (Blue Funnel), due April 10th.
Automedon (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 30th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 15th.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 27th.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due April 10th.
Fiskimaru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.
Hakozaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 20th.
Hakusan Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 4th.
Hautau (P. & O.), due to-day.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 13th.
Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 17th.
Meatier (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 15th.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 15th.
President Harrison (Dollar), due April 27th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due April 6th.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due April 17th.
President Monroe (Dollar), due April 13th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due to-day.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

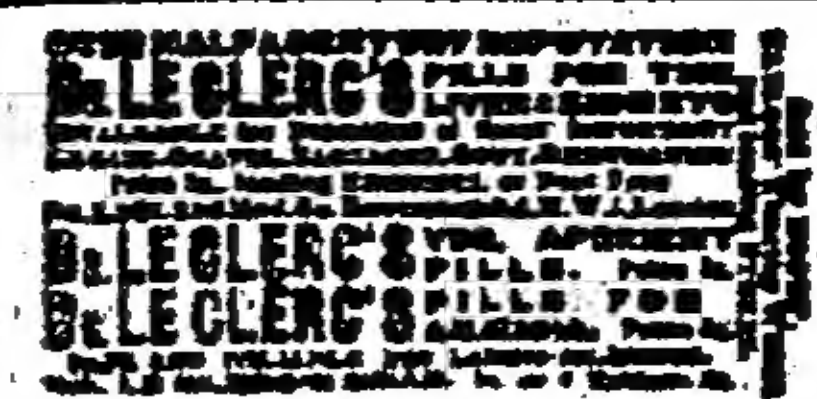
SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. Glencus (Blue Funnel Line), arrived at London on April 1st.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONGKONG.

Standard time of the 120th Meridian,
East of Greenwich.

April 3rd	6.14 a.m.	6.39 p.m.
4th	6.14	6.39
5th	6.13	6.40
6th	6.12	6.40
7th	6.11	6.41
8th	6.10	6.41
9th	6.10	6.41
10th	6.09	6.42
11th	6.07	6.42
12th	6.06	6.42
13th	6.05	6.42
14th	6.04	6.43
15th	6.03	6.43
16th	6.03	6.43
17th	6.02	6.44
18th	6.01	6.45
19th	6.00	6.45
20th	6.00	6.46
21st	5.59	6.46
22nd	5.58	6.46
23rd	5.57	6.47
24th	5.57	6.47
25th	5.56	6.47
26th	5.55	6.48
27th	5.55	6.48
28th	5.53	6.49
29th	5.53	6.49
30th	5.52	6.49



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SANDAKAN	...	MAUSANG	...	4th Apr.	Mon.
MANILA	...	YUENSANG	...	4th Apr.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	...	MINGSANG	...	5th Apr.	10 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	...	WAISHING	...	6th Apr.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	HANGSANG	...	7th Apr.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	...	FOOSHING	...	8th Apr.	7 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	...	YATSEING	...	9th Apr.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	HOSANG	...	9th Apr.	7 a.m.
KORE via AMOT & SHANGHAI	...	NAMSANG	...	9th Apr.	7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	CHONGSHING	...	11th Apr.	Mon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	...	TAKSANG	...	12th Apr.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	...	LEESANG	...	12th Apr.	10 a.m.
KORE via AMOT & MOJI	...	FOOKSANG	...	13th Apr.	7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	KUTSANG	...	16th Apr.	3 p.m.

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"GLENSHIRE"	8th Apr.
"GLENAPP"	14th Apr.
"GLAMARTYNSHIRE"	30th Apr.
"GLAMARTYNSHIRE"	14th May
"GLENARA"	3rd June

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hong Kong
"GLENIFFER"	(Noon) 6th Apr.
"GLENAPP"	14th Apr.
"GLAMARTYNSHIRE"	30th Apr.
"GLAMARTYNSHIRE"	14th May
"GLENARA"	3rd June

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M/S. "Asia"	7th April	25th April
M/S. "Java"	10th May	20th May
M/S. "Africa"	15th June	—
M/S. "Peru"	—	—

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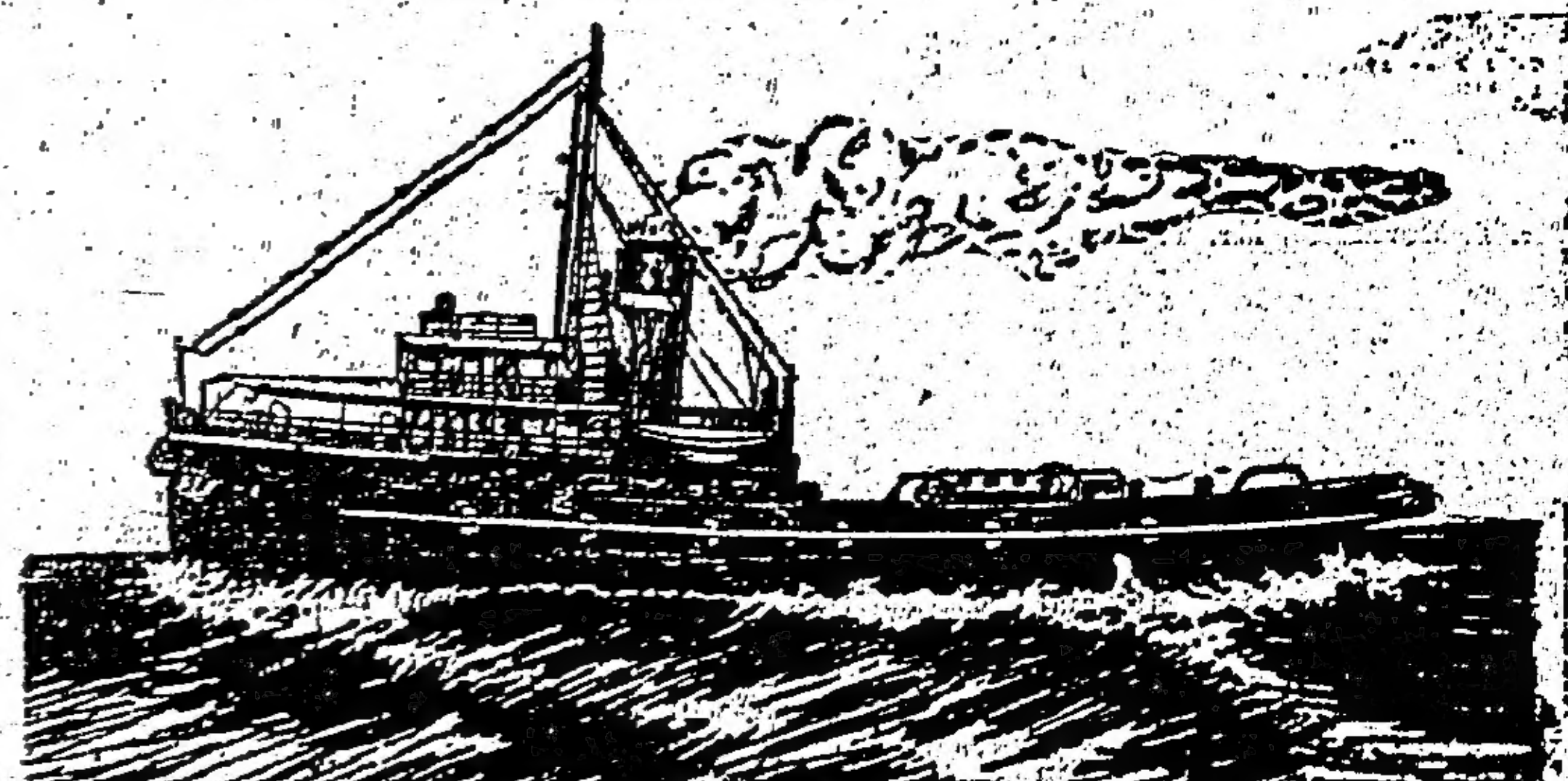
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